## SOME NEW BOOKS.

An Austrian's View of the South African War. No one who desires to comprehend the military significance of the prolonged and still unfinished contest between England and the Afrikander republics should omit to read the book entitled My Experiences of the Bier War, by Count STERNBERG (Long-What we have here is something more than a lively record of military adventure. The author, an Austrian, is an experienced soldier, who saw a great deal of South Africa, and quite enough of the

campaign to give his opinions weight. It is acknowledged by the translator, Lieut -Col. G. F. R. Henderson, late Director of Intelligence Headquarters Staff, South Africa, that Count Sternberg's comments on the tactics and organization of both combatants are well worth attention, and it is pointed out that his admiration of the British soldier. together with his recognition of the abnormal difficulties of the theatre of war supply a corrective to some of his criticisms. With the exception of a singularly life-like account of President Kruger, we shall make no extracts from the body of the narrative, which records the author's interesting adventures in the Transvaul and the Orange Free State. reader who begins this record is sure to follow it to the end. We desire, however. to direct particular attention to the chapters which discuss the political situation in the Transvaal, and set forth Count Sternberg's

general and military reflections on the events of which he was a witness. It was at Pretoria, soon after the Boer victory at Colenso, that Count Sternberg met the President of the South African Re He was accompanied by an interpreter, as the President only speaks Dutch He found Kruger sitting in a little veranda in front of his small mansion, smoking short pipe. The President, a grizzled old man, wearing huge blue, horn spectacles, with a shabby top hat on his head, and a brushed for years, was rejoicing over the victory at Colenso, the number of prisoners, 'Yes," he said, "the Boers can shoot, and that is everything." He then related to his visitor how he had gone to England and craved from the Queen the freedom of his He pointed to heaven and said lis He who orders everything from above exceptional sort of man He is physically and mentally a giant. Tall and broad, with traordinary bodily strength. His limbs are in keeping and he has a splendid chest. He has lost a thumb from one hand, which he knife because it had shown signs of blood poisoning. He sticks to his black pipe and puffs and spits continuously. He drinks only water and collec. He has only once drunk wine in his life, and that was at Bloemfontein, after the signing of the alliance with the Orange Free State. He then drank off glass of champagne, and put down the glass with a face of disgust " What was the source of Kruger's dictatorial power? To this question, which is often asked, Count Sternberg believes that he has found the answer. It seems that the Executive part of the Government, which was, practically the President, had the disposal of a large number of farms, the property of the State. which were leased gratis to burghers who had no landed property. Such farms varied in size and productiveness. A man who owned a few cattle would receive a small one; and so on in proportion to the number of cattle he possessed. One can easily under stand that the fathers of families would

In addition to this, the Government had the right to commandeer horses, carts, oxen commandeering might hit a man very hard and, naturally, the first to suffer would be those who were unpopular. Count Sternberg testifies that, apart from these material reasons, Krüger, on account of his intensely Boer characteristics, had a great charm for the people and enjoyed their unlimited confidence. Our author's observations led him to believe that the Roer is he ature very obedient and never opposes his lawful superior. He conforms to the precept of Holy Writ: "Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the To this innate spirit of obedience is attributed the fact that it had been possible to rule the country without police or soldiers. Count Sternberg says that he has never seen a people naturally better behaved, but he thinks that to foreign officials the Boers will only submit when force is exercised.

seek to ingratiate themselves with those in

power with the hope of providing for their

To return for a moment to Kruger, many anecdotes are told of him, some of which are here reproduced. It appears that during Kruger's first visit to London he learned for the first time the use of the nightshirt. He brought back with him a dozen specimens of the novel garment. Previously he had gone to bed in his trousers. When his wife saw him in a night-shirt she was so much terrified that he had to go back to his old custom. According to our author, the principal part of Kruger's toilet consists in putting on and taking off his top hat, which he seems to look on as the emblem of his dignity. At night he takes it off, and his first act on getting up is to put it on again. He spends little time in washing and brushing. At the time of Count Sternberg's visit the old man was suffering from his eyes. His eyelashes were growing into his eyes and caused

In a chapter on the "Political Situation in the Transvaal" our author expresses the opinion that, as regards the controversy over the right of voting, the Ultlanders were in the right. He reminds us that not only emigrants but whites born in the Transvaal, though they might own property and pay taxes, were barred from the right of voting and enjoyed no more political privileges than did the Kaffirs. The colossal mining industry which Europe had founded on the Rand was entirely ignored by the Legislature. not a single representative of the industry having either seat or vote Uneducated Boers, dwelling in farms miles apart, remote from towns, were the exclusive lawgivers of the country. They alone regulated the taxes and the customs, and they heartly detested importuned on the one hand by doctrinaire the interlopers who had raised the price of Liberals, whose crude schemes of reform food and the rate of wages. Count Sternberg notes that all the State officials were imported and on the other hand he was confronted by Hollanders, and he denounces them not only for indelence and ill-breeding, but for ex- many a literary brave in their pay. Even traordinary corruption in a word, our under such adverse circumstances the Spanish author holds that 'a radical reform was administration could beast of some reforms absolutely needed in the Transyaal, but it and improvements. Slavery, for example does not follow that Ehedes, Werner and had been at olished in Caguyan: the forced Beit were the men who should carry it out.

May God protect the Rand from that " In a chapter headed "General Reflections our author records his conviction that the rendered less burdensome. A telegraph Boers are poor soldiers if measured by Con- cable connecting Manila with Hong Kong tinental standards. He admits, at the same time, that under the special conditions of had been laid and subsidized. Telegraph warfare in South Africa they are excellent | wires had been extended through all the prin-"They are accustomed to the climate, have | cipal towns of Luzon, and lines of mail steam but few wants, and, consequently, supply is ers to all the principal ports of the archian easy business for them. They shoot well, pelago had been established. Under Governand are wonderful judges of distance. They | ment guarantee a railway 120 miles long know their country and its peculiarities, and had been built from Manila to Dagupan understand thoroughly how to assure them- There were horse tramways in the suburbs selves against surprises." Their fanaticism has given them a kind of organization and capital to Malabon. The quay walls of the taught them obedience. Court Sternberg Pasig had been improved, and the river itself testifies that their exhibition of discipline under fire was admirable: "The Boers calmly bridge by powerful electric are lights. Several allowed the enemy to advance quite close lighthouses had been constructed and others before opening fire, and then always took | were in progress. Waterworks had been careful a.m. while the English salves went | completed at Manila and had signally re-

away over their heads." while the English were on foot is pronounced portion of the population could read and a matter of the greatest importance in a hot write. Technical schools had been estab-

have done better than the English with the same or even semewhat greater numbers; indeed, he doubts if, as regards equipment, technical smartness and readiness, a Continental army would have given so good an account of itself. "The Boer is an enemy such as never has been and never will be met again. Mounted sharpshooters, provided with the best of arms, acclimatized, fanatical and accustomed to campaigning, are very formidable opponents and cannot be wiped out like mere herds of armed men. It is to be remembered that the Boers have the sharpest eyes conceivable; that they understand as no one else does how to cover themselves from view; these are advantages which outweigh defective leading and the discouraging effects of being on the defensive." Our author adds that the Boer artillerists though not strong numerically, had the latest patent guns and knew how to use them. It seems that the reason why the Boers spread themselves out over a wide tract of country s that they are accustomed to drive along with them herds of oxen, sheep and donkeys they get no other food Many horses also have to be fed, the result being that a Boer force must always have a large expanse of pasture land accessible.

Now let us glance at the author's comments on the English soldiers. He willingly estifies that "the English technical troops are splendid. The railway and telegraph corps worked wonderfully. We know, of course, that the English are the best builders of railways. In the colonies the railways seemed to start up out of the ground for hundreds of miles. In South Africa they repaired railways that were damaged in less time than the Boers had taken to damage them." On the other hand, our author considers that the supply of the army left much to be desired, and he would not be surprised if, when the war is over, those who were responsible for supplies should be called to account. He was not at all astonished when he heard of the swindling which had been perpetrated in connection with the purchase of horses in Hungary, Count Sternberg deems himself fortunate that he was taken prisoner at Paardeberg Drift, for he thus had an opportunity of observing the English army under various conditions Previously I had Continental ideas with regard to English troops, but I have been onverted. The English army reminds me vividly of our own [Austrian] army previously o 1866. At that time we had the best army the world, but, as it was practically unarmed, it could do nothing, that it was brave the Prussians can testify. The tone among the officers was similar to that in the English army noblesse oblice" It is with genuine ympathy that the author goes on to tell us "When I think of the English officers, my heart grows weary. Men 'who are decinated, shot down like rabbits at a drive and still remain so kind-hearted and so chiv alrous, show themselves to have the right dood in their veins. I can only repeat that the English officers and the English soldiers have shown in this war that the profession of arms does not debase, but rather ennobles nan." At the same time, Count Sternberg bears witness that the Boers on their part were in no way wanting in humanity. always shown themselves humane. I have with my own eyes seen how they have treated prisoners who had been firing on them. This war has had its good side, and I think I may by that never has a war been fought in so

ivilized a manner. The author's military reflections are conensed in the following two sentences: "First, war has become more of a science now than was at any previous time. Secondly geniuses quick to learn and ready to discard traditions will be successful.

The Peoples of the Philippine Archipelago. Pending the appearance of an English translation of the Jesuit history of the Philippines, printed in Spanish, the best work on the subject will be found in the volume comprising some 400 pages, and entitled The Inhabitants of the Philippines by FREDERIC H SAWYER (Scribners). This book presents the outcome of first-hand observation and experience, and it may be added that the author was a well-qualified observer. He rrived in Manila with a thorough comm the Spanish language, and soon acquired a knowledge of the Tagal tongue. His vocation brought him into contact with all classes of the community-officials, priests, land wners, mechanics and peasants. For fourteen years he resided in Luzon, making trips ither on business or for recreation all over he central and southern provinces of that sland, also visiting Cebu, Hoilo and other places in the Visayan Islands, as well as Calamines, Cuyos and Palawan. The writer's estimate of the inhabitants of the islands is more favorable than that formed by many other foreigners. He tells us that he found his clients punctual in their payments, and as employees, whether workmen or servants, skilful, industrious and grateful As regards the accusation of being savages and capable of civilization, an accusation made by Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Senator Beveridge, Mr. Sawyer reminds us that the Tagals can laim to have treated their prisoners of war, ooth Spaniards and Americans, with humanity, and on this score may challenge a comparison with the Boer Mr. Sawyer shows himself just and equitable even in his comments on the Spanish rule. He admits that it was corrupt and defective, and that it was behind the age; yet he recognizes that it was not without some good points. His bservations and researches have convinced him that, until an inept bureaucracy was substituted for the old paternal regime, and the revenue quadrupled by Increased taxation, the Filipinos were as happy a community as could be found in any colony. The people greatly multiplied; they lived in competence, if not in affluence; the cultivation of the soil was extended, and the exports was steadily increased. To the natives was secured the perpetual usufruct of the land they tilled, and they were protected against usury.

Mr. Sawyer refutes the current belief that no advance was made, or could be made, under Spanish rule. The obstacles to progress, indeed, are recognized. It is pointed out that the Colonial Minister at Madrid was would have spread confusion in the islands. the serried phalans of the friars, who had under such adverse circumstances the Spanish cultivation of tobacco had been renounced and throughout the archipelago the correct, or system of cumpulsory labor, had been and thus with the telegraph nexus of the world of Manila and a steel tramway ran from the had been illuminated from its mouth to the duced the city's mortality. The schools in The fact, too, that the Beers were mounted | Luzon were well attended, and a large proclimate. On the whole, our author reaches lished in Manila and Iloilo and were eagerly

credit seems to be due to the Spanish adninistration for these measures

Our author thinks that even the religious orders have been denounced too indiscriminately. "They are not wholly bad and they have had a glorious history. They held the islands from 1570 to 1828 without any permanent garrison of Spanish Regular troops, and from 1828 to 1883 with about 1,500 artillerymen. They did not entirely rely upon brute force." At the same time Mr. Sawyer admits that the religious orders are no longer suited to the circumstances of the Philippines. They have survived their usefulness. "They are an anachron-ism. But they have brought the Philippines a long way on the path of civilization Let us be just; what British, French or Dutch colony populated by antives can compare with the Philippines as they were till 1895?"

What regime would Mr. Sawyer recommend? He concedes that three centuries of Spanish rule do not constitute a fit preparation for an independent government of the archipelago. He thinks, however, that central and southern Luzon, with the adjacent islands, might be formed into a State, whose inhabitants would be all Tagals and Vicols, and the northern part of Luzon into another State whose most important peoples would be the Pampangos, the Pangasinanes, the Ilocalos and the Cagayanes. It is suggested that the Igorrotes and other heathen might have a special protector to look after their interests. The islands peopled by Visayas might form a third State, while Mindanao and southern Palawan might be governed like a British Crown Colony. The Sulu sultanate could be a protectorate, on the model of North Borneo or the Malay States. Manila could be made a federal district, and foreign Consuls could be accredited to President McKinley's representative, under whose exclusive direction might be placed the foreign relations of the whole archipelago. Mr. Sawyer is convinced that there should be one tariff for all the islands and that the Custom Houses, telegraphs, Post Offices and lighthouses should be under the direct control of United States officials, whether native or American. Under such limitations our author is of the opinion that the Tagals, Pampangos and Visayas might be intrusted with the management of their own affairs. In that event no garrisons would need to be maintained except in certain selected healthy localities; though, of course, transports should be always at hand to convey troops wherever they should be

What were the causes of Tagal revolt against Spanish rule? The question will be found answered at length in the sixth chapter of Mr. Sawyer's book. He testifies that from that 1877 to 1892 while he was in he country almost perfect order reigned. e fighting in Mindanao and Jolo went on a matter of course, like the Acheen war in Sumatra, and an expedition was sent against the Igorrotes. But civilized districts of Luzon tranquil. Crime was infrequent; in those fourteen years scarcely half a dozen executions took place. There was less risk of burglary in Manila than there is in a London suburb. From the viewpoint of order Manila compared favorably with Hong Kong and still more favorably with Singapore, where the Chinese secret societies have sucessfully defled the law. In July, 1887, in pursuance of a plan to assim-

late the islands of Spain, the Spanish penal code was put in force in the Philippines by peremptory order from the Government at Madrid and much against the opinion of experienced officials. In December of the same year the Spanish civil code was promulgated. In Mr Sawyer's judgment these reforms, however well intended failed to produce any beneficial effect on the natives. Combined with the great increase in taxation, which simultaneously occurred, they intensified the discontent that had been iways smouldering, more especially in the hearts of the native priests. The grievances of the Filipinos against the religious orders. and more particularly against the Recollets. Mindango to the Jesuits, had been recompensed at the expense of the secular clergy. were the causes of the bitter hatred of the

On March 1, 1888, some natives and mestizos, or half-breeds, emboldened by the fact that an anti-clerical Don José Centeno. mining engineer, was acting Civil Governor of Manila, walked in procession to his official residence and presented a petition addressed to the Governor General, demanding the immediate expulsion of the friars of the religious orders (that is to say, the Augustinians, the Dominicans and the Recollets, who possessed landed estates) and of the Archbishop, whom they declared anworthy to occupy the primacy of the islands. To this petition there were 810 signatures, but, when the signatories were summoned and examined, most of them declared they did not know what they had signed, and denied that they wished the friars to be expelled. The result of this appeal of the natives was that the principal persons who took part in it were banished or sent to at undesirable spots within the archipelago. Mr. Sawyer, while acknowledging the civil-

izing work performed by the friars in earlier times, considers it not too much to say that the possession of estates has been fatal to the Augustinian, Dominican and Recollet orders. The friars of these orders profess have been always good and indulgent landlords, but the fact remains that all their estates are in Tagal territory, that only the Tagals revolted in 1806-97, and that the revolt was directed against the orders because of their alleged tyranny and extortions, and because they were landlords and rackrenters. "These estates have been a bone of contention for centuries, and were a principal cause of the last Tagal insurrection against Spain. Yet the Peace Commission at Paris appears to have given the three orders a new title to their disputed possessions, by guaranteeing to the Church the enjoyment of its property which, if the Spaniards had continued to rule the islands, must ultimately have been taken from it in the natural course of events as has happened in every other Catholic Mr. Sawyer has no doubt that the pacification of the Philippines was greatly retarded by this clause of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain. In his opinion, the clause must have been accepted by the American Commissioners under a misapprehension of its import and from imperfect information as to the situation in the archipelago. The matter, howeyer, can still be arranged, though it may require a considerable sum of money.

111 What was the Katipunan? This secret society is discussed in a chapter which gives an account of the introduction of Free Masonry into the Philippines. The first Masonic lodge in the archipelago was founded at Cavité about 1860. Two distinguished naval officers were the founders. Soon afterward another lodge was started in Zamboanga, iso under rayal auspices. About 1868 odge was established in Manila by foreigners rich Filipine, however, being secretary These lodges, and others subsequently founded, had at first only Peninsula Spaniards or other Europeans as members, but gradually creoles, mestizos (half-breeds) and natives joined the brotherhood. As the lodges in the Phillipines had been originated anti-clerical Spaniards of liberal views, the Filipinos who joined them found brethren disposed to sympathize with them, and to work with them against the friars was no idea, so far as the Spanish Masons were concerned, of revolting against the nother country; the aim was simply to bring about a more liberal government, including representation for the civilized provinces in the Spanish Cortes. Such representation to the Cortes from 1810 to 1814 and from from the Philippines might be doubled in 1820 to 1823; and so-called procuradores from 1834 to 1837.

in the execution or exile of many members of the Masonic body, and for some years thereafter the brotherhood was under a cloud. The Peninsula Spaniards dissociated themselves from the revolutionary party. Under these circumstances, the creoles and mestizos gradually organized new societies. which still professed, however, to aim at obtaining reforms by legal and Constitutional means. The "Liga Filipina" was founded by Dr. Rizal and Domingo Franco; its first President was shot. Nearly all the members were Masons; they were well-off and fairly educated, not inclined to put their persons or property in danger. In Mr. Sawyer's opinion, they did not want to fight. Rather did they strive to bring about the fuffiment of their programme by founding newspapers in Spain, and prosecuting a legitimate though vigorous propaganda. By writing articles and making speeches they obtained the support of some Liberals and anti-clericals in the Peninsula, and numbered many adherents in the islands. On the whole, the "Liga Filipina" is pronounced comparatively harmless. So much cannot be said of the secret society called the Katipunan, which was formed of very different elementa. There is no K in the Spanish alphabet, but this letter is found in the Malay dialects, and, consequently, in Tagal. The word Katipunan means simply "association," but the whole symbol of the organization means "sovereign, worshipful association of the sons of the country." The Katipunan adopted some of the Masonic paraphernalia and some of the initiatory ceremonies, but were in no sense Masonic lodges. The members of the society were poor people; writers, common soldiers, mechanics, washermen, and tenants on the friars' estates. They subscribed small sums monthly for the purchase of arms and for other expenses. Bearing in mind how many conspiracies had been denounced to the priests by the women, the leaders of this movement gave their meetings the outward appearance of benevolent associations, and directed the members to represent the society to their wives in that light. The purpose of the Katipunan was, in its own words, "to redeem the Philippines from its tyrants, the friars, and to found a communistic republic." How many men were affiliated to this organization cannot be known. Estimates range from ten thousand to fifty thousand members. Mr. Sawyer has no doubt that it was the most potent factor in the insurrection of 1896. and that its members, unlike the creoles

and mestizes, were ready to give their lives for their cause It is well known that the insurrection of 1896-97, started and supported by the Katipunan, was temporarily brought to an end by the sc-called pact of Biak-na-bato, signed on Dec 14, 1897, and arranged between the Governor General Prime de Rivera and Aguinaldo, through the mediation of Don Pedro Paterno, a native gentleman of means, who had been educated in Spain. In pursuance of this pact, which had been approved by the Government in Madrid, Aguinaldo and a number of prominent rebels were escorted to Hong Kong by a relative of the Governor General, and there received a sum of four hundred thousand dollars, the first installment of the amount agreed upon At Hong Kong the deported rebels seem to have lived in an economical manner upon their own resources. They did not divide the indemnity, nor convert it to their own use but kept it as a war fund in case of need. The event showed the wisdom of this course, for the agreement to give the Filipinos an anmesty and reforms was not carried out. The proclaimed amnesty was disregarded in point of fact, and no reforms were ever granted. The friars continued their aroffrary courses against those who had been concerned in the rebellion. Under these circumstances, bands of marauders soon began again to infest the provinces, and me of them drew near to Cavité. On March 24, 1898, the Seventy-fourth regiment of native infantry, in garrison at that town, the regiment which had distinguished itself remarkbly on the Spanish side during the preceding insurrection, was ordered to march

out against the rebels Whatever the reason, whether they felt that their services had not been duly acknowledged, or because their pay was much in arrears, they refused to march against their own countrymen Eight corporals were called out of the ranks and shot then and there; the regiment was then again ordered to advance, and the threat was made that a refusal would mean death to all All did refuse, and were sent to barracks to await sentence. The next morning the entire regiment, with arms and equipments, marched out and deserted in a body to the insurgents, saying they were willing to fight the foreign enemies of Spain, but not against their own friends The following day another native regiment in the Spanish service joined them. These two regiments constituted the nucleus of the force organized by Aguinaldo in the summer of 1898.

IV.

The most valuable chapters of Mr. Sawyer's ook are devoted to an exposition of the agricultural, forestal, mineral, industrial and commercial resources of the Philippines Our author has no doubt that the main source of wealth in the archipelago is to be looked for in the development of its agriculture The fertile land, the heavy rainfall and the solar heat may be turned to the permanent enrichment of the country The soil is there;

and the labor is there; all that is wanting is capital, and a settled government that will make roads and bridges and keep them in repair, clear the rivers of obstructions and improve the ports, and, above all, establish and maintain trustworthy courts of justice. Mr. Sawyer has no doubt that, under equally favorable social and economical conditions, a population equal to that of Java could live affluence in the Philippines. At the time of the first arrival of the Spanlards the agriculture of the Philippines consisted mainly in the cultivation of rice. It is to the Spaniards that the natives owe the in-

troduction of maize, coffee, cacao, sesame, obacco, the indigo plant, the sweet potato and many fruits. It was the Spaniards also who imported horses, horned cattle and sheep On the other hand, the great development of the cultivation of sugar and hemp is due almost entirely to British capital Tobacco s an important crop in the Philippines, and from the year 1781 was cultivated in Cagayan as a Government monopoly, under a system of forced labor which, however, was abolished n 1882. The export of leaf tobacco from Manila, the only shipping port for that product, has increased from 204,592 quintals in 1888 to 287,161 quintals in 1897 while, during the he same period the export of cigars increased from 109,109 thousands to 171,419 thousands Of hemp in 1897, no fewer than 915,333 bales were exported; if we take the average price at that time as \$15 per bale we get a sum of over \$13,730,000 as the value of that year's exports of that commodity.

The spread of the sugar cane cultivation out recently it has suffered from competition with the beet sugar product. In 1893 the export of cane sugar amounted to 200,-000 tons, and even in 1897 to nearly 200,000 tons. The export of coffee has almost entirely ceased, owing apparently to the rayages of an insect which destroys the bushes. The export of the berry dwindled from 107, 230 piculs in 1888 to 2,111 piculs in 1897 Mr. Sawyer, however, is convinced that there is

twenty years should capital be forthcoming

in sufficient amount. According to Mr. Sawyer, the forestal value The insurrection at Cavité in 1872 resulted of the Philippines has been grossly exaggerated. During the three and a quarter centuries of Spanish domination in the archipelago the forests of Luzon supplied enormous quantities of the finest timber for building houses, churches, convents, bridges, warships, lighters and canoes. No care was ever taken, however, to replant, and the result is that at the present day long logs of the most desirable kinds of timber are not obtainable in Luzon except in the most distant and least accessible parts of that island. Only in the fever-stricken island of Mindoro and in certain sections of Talawan and Mindanao are large and valuable trees to be met with in considerable quantities. It is further to be noted that in the Philippines valuable trees do not grow together in clusters as they do in the forests of California and Oregon. The number of logs derivable from any given district would be so small that a tramway would be unprofitable. As for exporting the timbers of the Philippines to the United States or elsewhere there is no need to do that, inasmuch as the demand for timber in Manila and other towns is greater than the supply. On the other hand, Oregon or Norway pine is useless for building purposes in the archipelago inasmuch as it is devoured within a year or two by the white ant. It seems that, in spite of warnings, the United States military authorities have constructed stables and storehouses of this timber. So far as Mr. Sawyer could learn there is no true teak wood in the Philippines, neither is true ebony found in the forests. The nearest approach to ebony is a very handsome and heavy wood called camagon. The most useful timber in the island is molave, which is proof against the white ant and almost im-

We learn from Mr. Sawyer that it is a mis-

or that no attempts have been made to ex-

ploit the mineral treasures. As a matter of fact, the maps of the archipelago are marked in hundreds of places where deposits of coal, copper, lead, iron and gold are known or believed to exist. A number of works treat-ing of the subject have been published. Some of the most important reports, however, are still in manuscript, for the revenues of the islands were almost entirely absorbed in paying the salaries of the officials, and there was much disinclination to spend money in any other way. A great many mining companies have been formed in Spain or at Mapila at different times, but they have all failed, owing either to bad management or to the difficulty of securing suitable labor. or because the richness of the vein or seam has been exaggerated. In our author's opinion the principal reason why mines have not proved lucrative in the Philippines is that slavery has never existed there unless that term may be applied to the system of forced labor which obtained until recently in Cagayan. While, however, Mr. Sawyer has no illusions touching the profits likely to accrue from working other mineral deposits, he takes a more favorable view of the prospects of gold mining. The early writers agree that gold was plentiful in the island. It is certain that for centuries large quantities have been collected or extracted nostly no doubt from placers, but some rich veins are known to exist. Mr. Sawyer had occasion, he tells us, about twelve years ago, to inquire how much gold was annually ollected in Camarines Norte, and a wellinformed person computed the value of it at \$30,000. In 1890 our author took a large number of samples of disintegrated quartz from a point near the boundary of the Province of Manila and the district of Moron; an assay of one of these samples showed seventeen pennyweights of gold to the ton. A considerable quantity of 'gold is obtained from the Igorrotes, and Mr. Sawyer has no doubt that these people have for centuries worked quartz veins or pockets, only extracting enough to meet their modest re quirements in the way of cattle cloth and tools. They do not hoard any gold, for they say that it is safer in the mine than in their houses. When they find a rich build a house over the pit, and take precautions in disposing of the detritus so that shall not excite attention. In 1888 our author examined a number of pieces of gold weighing in the aggregate several pounds. which were not water-worn, but had evidently formed part of a seam of "lace gold," such

as is encountered in Colorado. It appears that the influence of the Augustinian, Dominican and Recollet orders has always been exerted against any mining company, whether Spanish or foreign. The friars did not want a rush of miners to the Philippines. Under the American Government mining will be free from this hinderance Our author predicts that among the California, Colorado or Nevada miners will be found men having the courage, the knowledge of prospecting and the physical strength needed for success in the quest of gold, if they can obtain permission to undertake it. The prospects are so good, he says, that such men should not have any difficulty in getting capitalists to back them. They will need, however, to go in a strong party to avoid being cut off by the savages and to guard their supplies of provisions.

In 1864 a Spanish company was formed to work the copper mines of Mancayan, and they ultimately produced about one hundred and eighty tons in one year. Owing to the scarcity of labor the works were closed in 1875. Iron ore is plentiful in Luzon. The ore is very rich, yielding 70 to 80 per cent. of fron: when polished, it is of a beautiful, silvery white color, very tough, and of the finest quality. Red hematite is found in Ceba. brown hematite in Paracale and other parts of Camarines Norte, and both red and brown hematites are found in Capiz. In Masamis oxidized iron is encountered. Some of the iron about San Miguel de Mayumo is magnetic. Mr. Sawyer does not believe, however, that at present, or for many years to come, these ores can be worked and made to yield iron and steel capable of competing with American or British products. It is common to see coal mentioned among the mineral resources of the Philippines, but so far as our author was able to learn no true coal has been found there. There are beds of lignite of varying quality, which might be used on land, but there is no demand for this combustible on board ship. Some of it is liable to spontaneous combustion in the bunkers and some is so charged with sulphur as to be bad for the furnaces. Mr. Sawyer doubts if there is any good coal between Japan and Australia.

VI.

A chapter is allotted to the manufactures and industries which are carried on in the islands. The making of cigars and cigarettes employs some 30,000 people in the Province of Manila, the vast majority of whom skilled operatives brought from Havana. Our in the Philippines from the year 1870 was rapid, author says that since the Government monopoly was abolished the Manila cigars are as well made and put up as tastefully as are the Cuban products. Textiles are made in tand looms all over the archipelago by the women in their spare time, but in cortain provinces large numbers of women are regularly employed at loom working for and Union excellent coverlets, sheets, napkins, handkerchiefs and towels are woven an opening for coffee planting on many of from cotton. A blue cotton cloth called the elevated plateaus of the island, and that guingon, similar to what sailors 'call dunthe application of capital combined with garce, is pronounced suitable for military skill to this industry would find its reward. or naval uniforms. In some of the towns On the whole, our author reaches the conclu- of Pampanga and Bulacan excellent silk had formerly existed, and only required to sion that with peace, honest government and handkerchiefs are woven. It is, however,

that a large trade is done with the other | evident to me that, although they might be islands in many kinds of textiles. the Visayas produce beautiful fabrics of piña. silk, cotton and abaca (hemp), as well as cheaper sorts of cloths for the use of the working classes. In some of the mixed materials fine effect is produced by running stripes of silk, either white or of a brilliant color, lengthways through the piece. The fabrics just mentioned are said to be very suitable for wearing in the Philippines or elsewhere in the tropics, being light and gauzy. It seems that at the Philippine Exposition of 1887 there were more than 300 exhibitors of textiles, the local board of Namaypacan alone showing 145 different kinds of cloths. There are several rope works at Manila, the material used being abaca (hemp): the ropes produced are equal to those made in any part of the world. In Camarines Sur harness and hammocks are made from the materials just mentioned. In some of the provinces ropes are made of cabo-negro, a black fibre from the wild palm, said to be indestructible. There is a lager beer brewery in Manila. which, in our author's judgment, must have

proved very profitable since the American garrison arrived. Alcohol is distilled both from sugar and from the juice of the nipa palm. Essence of ylang-ylang is distilled in Manila and other towns; at one time it used to fetch a hundred dollars a pound. Sait is made at many places between Paranaque and Cavité. Bricks, tiles, cooking pots, stoves, sugar moulds and draining pots are made in many provinces. Cocoanut oil is expressed in the Province of Laguma, in Manila and other places; soap of an ordinary kind is manufactured from it. Saddles and harness and also the ordinary country vehicle, the carromata, are made in the chief towns of provinces. In Manila really elegant carriages are constructed, but the springs, axle arms and boxes, together with the lamps, the leather for the hood and the cloth for the lining are imported. The salacots or native hats are beautifully woven by hand from narrow strips of a cane, called nito. Some notable pieces of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' take to suppose that nothing is known of work have been produced in Manila, and in the geology or mineralogy of the Philippines the provinces bolo handles and other articles are carved out of buffalo horn and mounted in silver with much taste. The industry of the women is exemplified in beautiful embroideries of all sorts, either in white or colored silks or in gold or silver. In some cases sea pearls or brilliant fish scales are introduced into the work. The slippers worn by women on grand occasions are often works of art, being richly embroidered in silver

and gold from cherry-colored velvet. The shipbuilding industry in the Philippines is decadent, owing to the increasing scarcity and high price of timber. Small steamers and launches are still built, but larger steamers are ordered from Hong Kong, Singapore or Great Britain. The native craft. called lorchas and by many other names, are turned out in large numbers. The socalled salisipanes are very light and fast craft used by the Moros on their piratical expeditions. Engines and boilers for steam aunches are manufactured in Manila; iron astings are also made, and church bells are ast of a considerable size. Among the miscellaneous articles manufactured are all sorts of household furniture, fireworks and lafiterns. We add that there are Filipino dentists, doctors and lawyers, as well as painters, sculptors and photographers.

Mr. Sawyer has no doubt that the Fillpinos have learned a good deal from the Spaniards as regards their manufactures, but he is convinced that they have learned even more from the Chinese. Their first sugar mills were Chinese, and from China hey borrowed the trick of casting sugar pans in red-hot moulds, and cooling slowly. thus getting the metal extremely thin, yet free from defects. The Chinese also taught the Filipinos how to east brass cannon and church bells, how to breed fish and how to manufacture salt. The distillation of the sice of the nipa palm and the preparation of sugar for export are Chinese industries Whoever may have been their teachers, owever, the Filipinos have been apt pupils. ur author believes that there is a great ture for their manufactures, the people eing industrious, exceptionally intelligent, ainstaking and of an artistic temperament; an ample supply of labor is always pro light work, if it be reasonably re-

In Mr Sawyer's opinion, the commercial prospects of the islands are great, though In Mr. Sawyer's opinion, the commercy prospects of the islands are great, thou he does not credit the fairy tales that it told about Manila becoming the centre the trade of the Pacific. "There can be doubt, he says, "that if peace and an hon administration can be secured, capital where the export of hemp, tobacco and sus will gradually take place, as fresh land of be cleared and planted. As I have elwhere said, the Philippines in energetic a skilful hands will soon yield up the stof gold which the Spaniards have been abus for leaving behind them." At the said time, our author is convinced that "the Philippines are not, and never will be, a coun for a poor white man. A white man can labor there without great danger to his heal He cannot compete with the native of Chine backets in few histories in few histories are not compete with the native of Chine backets in few histories in few histories and here with the native of Chine backets in few histories in few histories and here with the native of Chine backets in few histories in few histories. He cannot compete with the native or Chimechanic; in fact, he is not wanted there all. For my part, I would never emplow white man there as a laborer or mechan if I could help it, more especially an Engliman or an American, for I know from perience what the result would be. As forman or overseer a white man may do between the beautiful and absenced. according to his skill and character

VIII.

In the twenty-fourth chapter the author fiscusses the characteristics of the Tagal people. Writing before the outbreak of the asurrection against American authority Me Sawyer testifies that "the Tagals make good footed. They gave proofs of pluck and endurance when assisting the French in Tonquin. If well led they will advance regardless of danger; when once engaged they become frenzied and bloodthirsty, most difficult to restrain. They are not improved by being made to wear gloves, boots, helmets and European uniforms." As sailors they are unsurpassed in the East. They navigate their schooners and lorchas with much skill, although the rigging and outfit are seldom kept in thorough order, unless they have a Spanish captain. They serve both as sailors and firemen in the coastwise steamers belonging to Manila, and they manned all the smaller vessels of the Spanish Navy in the Philippines. Most of the British and foreign steamers in the far East carry Manila men as quartermasters. The Tagals are considered to be the most skilful helmsmen. As clerks and storekeepers Mr. Sawyer

found the Tagals honest, assiduous and wel behaved. As draughtsmen they were fairly skilful in drawing from hand sketches, and excelled in copying or tracing, but were quite untrustworthy in taking out quantities and computing When doing business with the Tagals our author found that the elder men could be trusted. "If I gave them credit, says he, "for one or two years, which was often the case, I could depend upon the money being paid when due, unless some calamity, such as a flood or a conflagration, had rendered it impossible for them to find the cash. In such an event, which seldom happened, they would advise me of their inability beforehand, and perhaps bring a portion of the money, giving an interest-bearing note for the remainder, and never denying the debt are women. The best cigars, however, are I never made a bad debt amongst them, and made by men who have been trained under | gladly testify to their punctilious honesty. This idea of the sacredness of an obligation seems to prevail amongst many of the Malay races, even among the Tagal savages."

When dealing, on the other hand, with the younger men, who had been educated in Manila, in Hong kong, or even in Europe, Mr Sawyer observed that the idea of the sacredness of an obligation had been eradicated and that no sufficient sense of honor had those who make a business of it. In Ilocos been implanted in its stead. "I may say that, whilst the unlettered agriculturist, with his old-fashioned garb and quiet, dignifled manner, inspired me with the respect due to an honest and worthy man, the feeling evolved from a discussion with the younger and educated men, dressed in European clothes, who had been pupils in the Atendo Municipal or in [the University of] Santo the conclusion that no Continental army would attended. Mr. Sawyer submits that some be revived. There had been Filipino Deputies a good vagrancy law the export of produce especially from Ilolio and the neighborhood. Tomas, was less favorable, and it became

more instructed than their fathers were, they were morally below them." Elsewhere, the author points out that to take a young native lad away from his parents to place him in a corrupt capital like Manila and to while probably in all those who surround him there is not a single honest and upright man to whom he can look for precept and example, is to deprive him of whatever good principles of action he may once have possessed, whilst giving him no guide for his future conduct. "He acquires the European vices without the virtues; loses his native modesty and self-respect, and develops too often into a contemptible pettifogger instead of becoming an honest farmer." more educated Tagals, it seems, are fond of litigation, and with the assistance of native or half-caste lawyers will carry on the most frivolous and vexatious lawsuits, with every artifice that cunning and utter unscrupalousness can suggest. They will shamelessly perjure themselves or suborn witesses. It is said that blank stamped paper of any year can be obtained for the purpose of forging documents relating to the sale of land. The corrupt nature of the Spanish

of forging documents relating to the sale of land. The corrupt nature of the Spanish courts was a mainstay to such people.

It is well known that the chief amusement of the Tagal is cockfighting. The sport provides considerable revenue. The right of building and running cockpits in each province is farmed out to Chinese or Chinese half-breeds, and no combats are permitted to take place except in the licensed localities. The cockpits are open after mass on Sundays and feast days, and by special leave from the authorities on some other days. So general is the love of this amusement and the hope of gain that the majority of the inhabitants of Manila are breeders of gamecocks, which they tend with assiduous care. Artisans often carry their favorite birds to their work and tether them in the shade where they can be kept in view. Builfights have entirely failed to become popular in Manila, although many attempts have been made to introduce them. Horsefights occasionally take place. The ponies of the Philippines, although not usually victous to man, will fight savagely with each other. Mr. Sawyer recalls a case where two ponies, harnessed to a victoria, began fighting and a guardia civil attempted to separate them, when one of the ponies selzed him by the thigh, lifted him off his feet and shook him as a terrier might shake a rat. The fiesh of the man's thich was torn away and the bone left bare. The wound caused death, Flying kites is a great sport with the Tagals during the early months of the year, when the northeast monsoon blows. Fights are organized, the competing kites have creacent-shaped pieces of steel attached to the tails, and the competing kites have creacent-shaped pieces of steel attached to the tails, and the competing kites have creacent-shaped pieces of steel attached to the tails, and the competing kites have creacent-shaped pieces of steel attached to the tails, and the competing kites have creacent-shaped pieces of steel attached to the tails, and the competing kites have creacent-shaped pieces of days in the larger towns open-air performances are sometimes given, and what with the preparations and rehearsals they absorb the attention of a large number of the inhabitants for a couple of months. Of all kinds of shows a good circus is said to be the one that most captivates the Tagal.

On the whole, Mr. Sawyer bears witness that there is much that is good in the Tagal, much to like and admire. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that the piratical blood is strong in him yet. "He requires restraint and guidance from those who have a higher standard for their actions than he has. Left to himself, he would infallibly relapse into savagery. At the same time, he will not be governed by brute force, and under oppression or contumelious treatunder oppression or contumelious treatment, he will abandon the plains, retire to the mountains and lead a predutory life, Although not just or truthful himself, he can recognize and revere truth and justice in a master or governor. Courageous himself, only a courageous man can win his respect. He is gratiful, and whoever can secure his veneration and gratitude will have no trouble in leading him." As we have seen, our author testifies to the Tagals' excellence in many hunderafts and callings. Mr Sawyer is disposed to doubt, however, whether the Tagals possess the mental and moral equipment for any of the liberal professions. "I should not like," he says, "to place my affairs in the hands of a Tagal lawyer, to trust my life in the hands of a Tagal doctor, or to purchase an estate on the faith of a Tagal surveyor's measurement. I do not say that they are all untrustworthy, or that they can never become fit for them how, and it will take a long time and a completely changed system of education before they can become fit. What they want are examples of a high type of honer and morality that they could look up to and strive to imitate."

VIII. The most numerous, and after the Tagal, the most important race in the Philippines, is the Visava, formerly called Pintados, or painted men, from the blue tattooing which was practised at the time of the Spanish conquest. To this race belong the mass of the inhabitants of the six considerable islands called Visayas, and lying between Luzon and Mindanao. This people have a language of their own, whereof there are several dialects. In appearance the Visayas differ somewhat from the Tagals, exhibiting a greater resemblance to the Malays of Borneo and Malacca. The men wear their hair longer than the Tagala, and the women wear patadium, instead of a saya and a tapis. The patadium is a piece of cloth a yard wide and over two yards long, the ends of which are sewn together. The wearer steps into it and wraps it around the figure from the waist downward, doubling it over on the front into a wide fold, and tucking it securely at the waist. The saya, on the other hand, is made skirt, tied at the waist with a tape, and the tapis is a breadth of dark cloth, silk or satin, doubled around the waist over the saya. Mr. Sawyer says that in disposition the Visayas are less sociable and hospitable than the Tagals; they are also less clean in their persons and clothing. The basis of soldiers and can march long distances bare- their food is rice, with which they often mix

their persons and clothing. The basis of their food is rice, with which they often mix maize. They are expert fishermen and consume large quantities of fish. They flavor their food with red pepper to a greater extent than do the Tagals. In smoking and chewing betel they resemble the other races of the archipelago. They are great gamblers, and take delight in cock fighting. They are fond of hunting and kill numbers of wild pig and deer. They cut the flesh of the deer into thin strips and dry it in the sun, after which it will keep a long time. They build cances and other light craft, and they are very self-confident on the water.

Mr. Sawyer tells us that old Spanish writers accused the Visaya women of great sensuality and unbounded immorality, and gave details of certain very curious customs which are unsuitable for publication. The customs, however, here referred to have been long obsolete among the Visayas, although they still exist among some of the wilder tribes in Bornso. The Visaya women are very profife, many having borne a dozen children, but infant mortality is high and they rear hut few of them. The men are less sober than the Tagals; they manufacture and consume large quantities of strong drink. They are not fond of the Tagals, and a Visaya regiment would not hesitate to fire upon them if ordered. In fact the two races or peoples look upon each other as foreigners. When discovered by the Spaniards the Visayas were already to a great extent civilized. They were then organized in a feudal system. They had learned much from Arab and Bernean adventurers, especially from the former They were then organized in a feudal system. They had learned much from Arab and Bernean adventurers, especially from the former who brought with them the doctrines of Islam. Some converts to Islam had already been made. At or soon after the Spanish conquest the Visayas were converted to Christianity. They have thus been this than for over three centuries, and in continual war with the Mohammedan pirates of Mindamao and Sulu and with the Sea Dyiks lamao and Sulu and with the Sea D

of Borneo.

Our author sums up the results of his of ervations in the remark that "the Visay re a promising race, and I feel sure the first they have a good government that we when they have a good government that not extort too heavy taxes from them, allow the native and half-caste usurers eat them up, their agriculture and indust will surprisingly increase." Mr Saw adds that it is to the Visayas that the Amean Government must look to provide militia that will first hold in check, and timately subgrate, the piratical Moros Mindanao and Paragua. "The fight qualities of this race, developed by central of combat in defence of hearths and hell against Mohammedan aggressors, will combat in defence of hearths and will rainst Mohammedan aggressors, will and quite adequate, if they are well-are and led, to annihilate the Moro power wi few years." have here directed attention on

are aborigines and pagans, an is, or Mohammedan Malays of Man we must refer the reader to the book which, indeed, throws light upon which can arise in conn